MONDAY'S SENATE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed.

THE CHANGES MADE BUT FEW.

Paddock Pure Food Bill and Conger Lard Bill Both Meet With Rebuff-A Private Bill Vetoed-The Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the senate proceeded to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, when Mr. Carliste made a point of order against the committee amendment allowing the sorghum sugar manufacturers to make distilled spirits free of tax. The point was submitted to the senate by the vicepresident, and as the amendment was moved to be in order-yeas 29, nays 25 -the amendment was agreed to without a division. Messrs. Cockrell, Coke and Gorman voted with the republicans in the affirmative and Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley, Hiscock, Morrill, Platt, Sherman and Wilson with the democrats in the negative.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the collection and publication of information as to the best method of cultivating the soil by irrigation and extending the limit of time from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892. It was agreed to.

Mr. Paddock moved to amend by inserting the pure food bill. It was excluded on a point of order. The bill was then passed. The

changes made were few in number. The most important was the addition of a provision allowing manufacturers of sorghum sugar to remove from bond distilled spirits of not less than 160 per cent. strength free of tax when used in the manufacture of sorghum sugar and to receive the spirits by redistillation under suitable bonds and regulations. Other new items are: To enable the secretary of agriculture to continue the investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets to United States agricultural products, \$2,500; to enable the secretary to collect and disseminate information regarding silk culture, to purchase and distribute eggs and mulberry trees and to conduct experiments in sllk reeling in the District of Columbia, \$25,000; purchase and distribution of seeds to drought sufferers west of the Missouri river, \$150,000. The committee increased from \$763,000 to \$828,000 the appropriation for agricultural experimental stations and from \$25,000 to \$30,000 the appropriation for experimental sugar manufacture.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the general deficiency bill. This was temporarily suspended and a resolution authorizing the committee on rules to sit during the recess was reported and agreed to.

A message from the president, returning without his approval the senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the court of claims to inquire into and determine how much the hull of the United States double enders Agawam and Pontoonsuc cost the contractor, George W. Lawrence, above the contract price and allowance for extra work and to enter indoment for the same in favor of the administratrix of Mr. Lawrence, The president's objection was that it would establish a dangerous precdent for the government to declare that it would make up to a contractor for a loss he had sustained on account of his low bid and subsequence advance in the material.

In the evening the vote by which the senate last week passed the house bill to pay judgments of the court of claims for army supplies (under the Bowman act) was, on motion of Mr. Harris, reconsidered and all the senate amend ments which had then been agreed to were disagreed to (including the Chouteau claim of \$749,000), and the bill was again passed without any amendment. The reason assigned by Mr. Harris for this course was that the amendments could not possibly be acted on in the house, and that if this course were not followed the whole bill would fail.

The consideration of the deficiency bill was then proceeded with. The two items to pay to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller one year's salary, \$10,500 and \$10,000, were opposed by Mr. Berry as an unauthorized gift of the people's money and were advocated by Mr. Blackburn, who said it was the settled practice of congress to give a year's salary to the family of every senator and representative and every official of congress who died in active service. Finally the vote was taken and the items were agreed to-yeas, 49; nays, 10. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Bate, Berry, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, George, Jones, of Arkansas; Plumb, Reagan and Nest.

The next subject that provoked discussion was the proposition of the house to give a month's extra pay to the officers and employes of the house. Mr. Plumb spoke of the unconscionable extravagance of the two houses, and said that while the pay of senators amounted to \$400,000 a year, the pay of those who waited on them amounted to \$600,000. The house item was struck out of the

bill-yeas 31, nays 21. Before the senate had got away from the subject of the extra pay Mr. Paddock introduced into the discussion a new subject-the Conger lard bill-and read one of many telegrams which he had received praying him to vote for Mr. Hoar's motion to lay aside all the appropriation bills and pass the Conger lard bill without delay. The discussion was wound up by the declaration on the part of Mr. Vance that the Conger lard bill was dead.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, Mr. Spooner moved an amendment to increase the appropriation for the public building at Dallas, Tex., to \$150,000. It was agreed to. The bill was reported to the senate, but final action was reserved on lishing co-operative stores throughout the bill and amendments till this morn-

The conference report on the legislaand agreed to and further conference The conference report of the sundry civil appropriation went over without

action until to-day. The senate joint resolution providing for the first meetings of the several circuit courts of the United States, under the act of the present session, on the

third Tuesday in June, 1891, was reported and passed.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Business to Be Pushed to Close the Session This Week-Botkin Impeachment to Be Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2 .- By the constitution this legislature will die at midnight Tuesday. At that time the fifty days will end during which the members may receive pay. The belief is general that the session will last through the week. At least that much time will be required to get through the appropriation bills. It is alto-gether probable that after the daily stipend ceases work will be considerably expedited. Without so much as suggesting even a suspicion of the average solon's patriotism, the assumption can be fairly made that "spouting" will be summarily squelched when the wanted 60c an hour is shut off by the

Business will be the order the coming week. The time for talk has passed. The Botkin impeachment is to be checked. The conservative element in the alliance is asserting itself and the enormous expense, the responsibility of incurring which would be placed with the alliance will be forestalled by passing a bill abolishing Botkin's district. A bill providing for this will be introduced in the house, probably to-

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Anti-Alien Land Bill Passed-The Board of Pardons-State Agent-Henry

M. Stanley. TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.-The old know-nothing cry of "America for Americans" was raised in no uncertain tone in the house yesterday. The bill forbidding alien ownership of land was considered. It had come from the senate several days ago where it passed. Senator Richter is its author. The bill provides that a non-resident alien can own no land in the state and that those now owning land will have to sell it within three years, and if they fail so to do that the land will escheat to the

Heber, of Meade, opposed the bill, claiming that it prevents aliens owning even the right of way of an irrigation ditch, and in that way would prevent the investment of capital needed to develop the western sections of the

Webb, of Shawnee, joined Heber in the opposition. He believed there was no danger from alien ownership, and Kansas needed all the capital she could get, let it come from where it might. Doolittle favored the bill. England at one time had loaned money to Burmah and that country had been foreclosed, so to speak, on its inability to pay the amount. He implied that a similar fate might await Kansas unless she took time by the forelock and ruled the aliens out.

Scott, of Marion, said that Lord Sully owned 60,000 acres of land in his county and that his agents were here trying to prevent the passage of the bill. He wanted them shut out.

On third reading the bill passed by a vote of 70 to 17.

Seaton, of Atchison, rose to a quesafternoon, and sent to the clerk's desk a communication, which was read. It contained an article from yesterday's Capital in which Sam Wood claimed that Scaton had stated a falsehood in saying that the Botkin impeachment was the outgrowth of a personal quarrel between Botkin and Wood. Seaton claimed that that was calling a man to task outside of the house for something he had said inside, and he moved that Wood be denied the floor of the house the remainder of the session and be dismissed as clerk of the judiciary committee. Judge Webb took up the cudgels for Wood. He said that with all his faults he had done much for Kausas and deserved no such treatment as Scaton's

motion provided. Whitington moved that the motion be postponed indefinitely. The ayes and nays were called. Sam Wood sat in the center of his house awaiting his doom. The "co-ordinate branch of the legislature," as he calls himself, was considerably concerned in the outcome of the

By a vote of 72 to 12 the Seaton mo tion was indefinitely postponed.

The bill creating a state inspector of live stock for the yards at Kansas City, Kan., was recommended for passage by the house in committee of the whole. It provides that the inspector shall spend all his time at the yards examining stock received, and shall have a salary of \$1,000 per year.

In the house yesterday afternoon a joint resolution providing for the submission of a proposition to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising, amending or changing the constitution of the state of Kansas, was recommended for passage subject to amendment and debate. The proposition is to be voted on in November,

The bill introduced by Whitington to abolish the state board of pardons precipitated a warm debate. The opposito it laid stress on the argument that abolishing the board would lay too heavy duties on the governor. The bill

was an alliance measure and passed. A bill was also passed abolishing the office of state agent at Washington. The reform knife continues to cut. Ex-Gov. Sam Crawford will feel its edge this time.

The bill for the creation of a state bank examiner, and providing for regulating banking passed the house. It is nearly the same as the senate bill on the same subject.

As was to be expected the senate reported non-concurrence in every one of the appropriation bills passed by the house. Now comes the tug of war.

Henry M. Stanley, who lectured here last night, visited both the senate and house in the afternoon. He was accorded a royal reception. In each body he made his acknowledgments in a few fitting sentences in which he made reference to his work in Africa. Alliance Stores.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March Farmers' alliance is engaged in estabthe state. To this the business men's association object and have sent circulars to all jobbers that they must stop selling goods to alliance men or they will stop buying of them. Parties were in the city to purchase goods for the alliance and jobbers refused to sell them. The alliance threatens to retaliate by refusing to patronize the association people.

The disorderly scenes attending the dissolution of congress were more marked at the end of the Fifty-first than at others. All manner of bills were rushed

DANGER SOUNDED.

Alarming State of Affairs on the Lower Mississippi.

Inundations Expected From Memphis to New Orleans-Aid From Congress Imperative-Local Resources Used Up Over Last Year's Fight.

FLOODS ROLLING DOWN TO THE SEA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2 .- Concerning the condition of the levee and the uneasy feeling produced along the lower Mississippi by the continued rising of the river, the following information has been received. Col. C. E. Wright, editor of the Vicksburg Commercial, says: "The high stage of water from Cairo to the gulf creates uneasiness throughout this section. Another rise in the Ohio and accompanied with one from the Arkansas would put the levees to a severe strain, especially the new work just completed or in process of completion. The local levee boards expended last spring large sums of money to protect the levee and last fall in repairing breaks in them caused by the overflow of last year. The people in this section earnestly hope that the \$1,000,000 emergency bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate will be passed before congress adjourns, so as to make this sum available in case of need, as the local levee boards are not as strong financially as they were last spring.'

A telegram from Capt. Lambert, for many years editor of the Natchez Democrat, says: "The situation of river matters along the lower Mississippi just now is quite critical. While the water in sight does not appear to be sufficient to cause a flood of the height attained last year, yet the indications now are for rains through a considerable portion of the valley, and if they should occur it is probable that the floods of last year would be equaled the present season. Many of the tributaries of the lower river are bank full and even ordinary rains affect them. All the water that they pour into the river increases the danger to that extent and there is no telling what the final results will be. The levees are not really in so good condition as they were at this time last year, and there is a constant fear of their giving way under the pressure at many points along the line. There is every reason now why congress should come to the relief of the people of the Mississippi valley and make prompt and liberal appropriations for the levees. Not only the property of the people, but their lives as well are dependent upon maintaining the levees, and this can only be done by the national government coming to their

assistance. The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad having suffered great damage by the overflow last season, Mr. R. F. Reynolds, commercial agent of the comtion of personal privilege late yesterday | pany, was interviewed concerning the communication by wire with all points between this city and Memphis, and the conclusion arrived at is that the present condition of the Mississippi river and tributaries threatens a disastrons overflow from Memphis to New Orleans. The main river as well as the tributaries are higher than at this date

"The greatest apprehension is felt by all living in the Mississippi valley, and if immediate help was given by congress many millions of dollars' worth

of property could be saved. "The planters and people have not been idle, but seeing the great danger that threatens their lands and homes have done and are doing all their means imited by their last year's misfortune. will admit. The hard fight of 1890 is now being repeated with the river higher than last year and still rising at an alarming rate. A repetition of the devastation and disaster of 1890 will mean a loss of millions to the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana and to the country.

Kentucky's Race Census. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The official figures showing the population of Kentucky by races have been issued by the ensus bureau. According to the census of 1890 the whites number 1,585,526, an increase since the census of 1880 of 208,347. The negro population is 271,-981, an increase of only 1,530 during the ten years. There are now but twentynine Chinese in the state, but this is an increase of nineteen in a decade. There are ninety-eight Indians in Kentucky at present, which is forty-eight more than the census of 1880 discovered. \ The blue grass state harbors one lonely little Jap, who was duly enumerated by the officials of the eleventh census.

Rastus and His Hobby

New York, March 1 .- Erastus Wiman has received more than 100 responses from members of congress to the request for an opinion whether, if opportunity offers, they would vote for the Hitt resolution. He says a majority, both of the senate and the house, will certainly be secured in favor of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Senator Sherman writes it will be impossible in the crush of the closing days to act upon the resolution, and thinks in the face of the Canadian campaign any action might be misunderstood.

Flooded By a Storm. CITY OF MEXICO, March 1 .- The Port of San Fellpe has been flooded by a storm. One schooner, one lighter and thirteen smacks have been wrecked. Eighteen houses have been destroyed and many families made homeless. A number of lives have been lost and many cattle drowned.

Collector Sears of California Dead. SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 .- W. H. Sears, collector in the northern district of California, died here last night of Bright's disease. He came to California in 1871, was appointed collector of the port by President Arthur and collector of internal revenue by President Harrison last year.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1 .- Robert and Lena Going, children of Henry Going, were burned to death yesterday in a fire which destroyed the family residence at Silver Lake. The mother had gone to a neighbors and while absent the house caught fire.

Fire at Deerfield, Mo. NEVADA, Mo., March 1 .- A fire oc curred Wednesday in Willis Trundle's The house amendment to the senate through, some bearing extravagant and some indefinite appropriations. The bear intended for expectation was been presented in such a manner that it some indefinite appropriations. The warnings of conservative members been presented in such a manner that it some indefinite appropriations. The warnings of conservative members on account of the adultery of her husband with a colored girl in this city.

I wo-story brick business block at Deer, field, a station ten miles southwest of this city. The loss on the building and but his companion rejected the proposition. The people of Italy are favorably with a colored girl in this city.

I with scora as savoring of the super leased. two-story brick business block at Deer-

QUEEN AND PRINCE. A Supposed Quarrel Turns Out to Be

LONDON. March 1 .- According to the developments, before going to the launch of the warships at Portsmouth, the prince of Wales heard through the foreign office alarming accounts of the position of ex-Empress Frederick in Paris and decided to go to bring her away, believing his personal popularity would prevent the threatened demonstration, and he wired the queen his in-

On arriving at the dock yard and joining the queen's circle grouped around the bows of the Royal Arthur, the queen was heard accosting the prince with "What do you say-turn my daughter out of Paris? Nonsense, it is impossible "

The prince in an undertone replied that he was so impressed with the gravity of the situation reported by the minister that he had wired his sister to leave immediately if she could not await him.

The queen, visibly enraged, repeated that it was impossible to believe that any insult could be offered to her daughter in Paris. She then sat down and excitedly played her fingers on an electric battery, to the alarm of Prince Edgar and the dock officials, who dreaded a premature launching of the

In further conversation she blamed the prince for the injurious course he had taken, and threatened to countermand his telegrams by herself writing.

The prince, in moderate tones, protested that a countermand would be unwise, and urged his mother to send a telegram enforcing his advice.

The controversy ended in harmony The queen, appeased, talked over the matter with the prince, and the latter before leaving Portsmouth sent a cipher telegram to ex-Empress Frederick backing his own wishes with the queen's.

VIRTUAL COMBINATION.

Changes on the Union Pacific By Which It is Dove-Tailed or Jay-Tailed to the Missouri Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.-The Union Pacific system will be reorganized to effect a reduction of 30 per cent. in operating expenses. Numerous changes are made. J. A. Munroe, traffic manager, becomes general freight agent, relieving F. B. Whitney, with headquarters at Omaha. B. Campbell, general freight agent, Pacific division, will be general western freight agent with neadquarters at Portland, Ore.; F. B. Whitney will have charge of traffic in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah, with headquarters at St. Joseph; E. H. Wood remains assistant general freight agent with headquarters at Omaha; Fred Wild, with headquarters at Denver, will have charge of traffic in Colorado and New Mexico; S. W. Eccles is to be assistant general freight agent at Salt Lake, and J. G. Woodworth will occupy a similar position at Portland; S. M. Ady will be general agent at St. Joseph; H. G. Kaill will have charge of intermediate traffic in Kansas with headquarters at Kansas City; E. V. Moze will be general agent at Butte and J. W. Griffith beomes general auditor.

A feature of the organization will be he consolidation of the purchasing depaytments of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific under the immediate supervision of Abraham Gould, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The reorganization is regarded in raiload circles as a virtual combination of the interests of the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific.

ARMY MEN REJOICE.

Prospects of Promotion By the Increase of

the Army. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- There was rejoicing at the war department Saturday when the news reached there that the senate had passed the house bill to increase the artillery arm with an amendment reorganizing the whole line of the army. With the Hawley substitute adopted, it now becomes possible to get the long desired three battalion organization for infantry and the number of enlisted men increased from 25,000 to 30,000, which, next to the increase in the number of artillery regiments, are considered by the war department as the most important projects for the improvement of the personnel of the army now pending before congress. With the substitute bill in the hands of a conference the department hopes to secure the adoption of at least these three features, but rather than have it fail altogether, the senate conferees will probably back down from the senate amendment and allow the artillery bill pure and simple to become a law. The effect of the bill as it now stands will be to make a three battalion organization for each of the three arms, the same as in all foreign armies to increase the number of artillery regiments from five to seven, and to relieve the stagnation in promotion, especially in the artillery and infantry. Each regiment of infantry, artillery and cavalry would hereafter be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions each of four companies in time of peace and of eight in time of war. The purpose is to have two of the battalions (eight companies) of each regiment maintained on perfect war footing, while the other battalion (four companies) will be a mere skeleton for organization in time of war. About 200 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant will be created and about 100 captains, 200 first lieutenants and 200 second lieutenants promoted. Should the artillery feature only prevail two lieutenant-colonels would be promoted to colonels, two majors to ieutenant-colonels, six captains to majors, twenty-four first lieutenants to captains, and twenty-four second lieutenants to first lieutenants, leaving twenty vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants to be filled from graduates of the academy, the ranks of the army or civil life.

DWIGHT, Kan., March 2.-Word has just been received here that Isaac Dowell and James Whorton, farmers, living eight miles southeast of this place, quarreled over renting a farm, Re-volvers were pulled and shooting commenced, which resulted in the death of James Whorton. Dowell fled. Whorton is a brother of Doorkeeper Whorton at the state house, Topeka. He leaves a wife and nine or ten children. This is not Dowell's first bad break, as he was implicated in the Cooper murder, in this vicinity, some time ago.

Mrs. Woodworth Divorced. ROCHESTER, Ind., March 1 .- Mrs. Maria B. Woodworth, the noted evan-

THE MAFIA.

Natural Anxiety For Empress Frederick's One of the Hennessy Assassins Said to Have Confessed.

MEN NOT ARRESTED IMPLICATED.

His Abject Terror Gives Him a Freakish Appearance-His Counsel Abandons Him-He Will Probably Go to the Prosecution.

New ORLEANS, March 3 .- The testimony elicited in the Hennessy case on yesterday seems to have been quite as startling to the prisoners as it was to thespublic. When the prisoners were brought to the bar, Manuel Polletz, one of the men who had been identified as doing the actual shooting, was found to be greatly excited. His face had a yellowish hue and his black piercing eyes were glittering like two sparks. He talked in a loud tone of voice in his native language and refused to take his seat. He was finally forced into his chair by two deputies. He arose again and addressed the judge in rapid tones. He grew more excited in manner and finally Matranga was requested by the

court to ask him what was the matter. Polietz answered in Sicilian and said that he wanted an interpreter, as he desired to say something to the court. This announcement created intense excitement, not only among the spectators in the court room, but among the prisoners, who under the steady gaze of their lawyers refrained from visibly showing whatever agitation they might have felt. There being no interpreter in the court one had to be sent for. Meantime a consultation between counsel was held.

When the interpreter arrived Judge Baker ordered Polietz to be taken into his private office, and himself, the interpreter and counsel for both sides followed, and whatever Polietz had to say was said in private. When the party re-entered the court room Polietz was ghastly pale. He was evidently frightened, and whatever he had said evi-

dently affected him. After his honor had taken his seat on the bench Mr. Semmes, of counsel for the defense, announced that they could

no longer represent Polietz. The court thereupon appointed counel to defend Polietz.

When the prisoners were remanded back to the dock Polietz was afraid to walk with them. He also did not want to go into the same room with the others, but he was assured by the sheriff that no harm would befall him. He

went in very reluctantly, however. Polietz is said to claim that he was not present at the shooting, but knew of the conspiracy and the causes that led to it. The men who did the shooting were only tools, the real leaders and instigators not appearing on the scene. He did not give the names of the leaders, but is said to have implicated some of the accused and some Italians not vet arrested as participants. Last night the prison and in a separate dock from

the others at his own request. James Poole swore that he went out Girod street a half square behind the chief and plainly saw the killing. He could not identify the parties under the shed, but he saw Marchesi jump into the street and fire at Hennessy while he saw Scaffedi at the corner also firing in the same direction. He did not know the men by name, but picked them out from the accused and was positive in

SILKS, VELVETS AND LACES.

The Wife of a Trainman Does an Immense PHILADELPHIA, March 3 .- Since last June the wife of a Reading railroad trainman has probably sold more valuable silks, laces and velvets than the richest lady in the land has purchased in the same time. She was the medium through which an organized gang of train robbers in the road's service disposed of their wholesale plunder. Part of the gang are under arrest and will

have a final hearing at Doylestown to-For months past complaints had been made to the officials of numerous thefts of merchandise from freight cars and claims presented to the company for the loss of clothes, velvet, silks, hosiery, etc., lost in transit over the road. The case was placed in the hands of Chief John G. O'Brien of the Reading's special officers. The clews were traced to the trains on the North Pennsylvania branch and the thefts located as taking place in Bucks county from trains be

tween New York and Philadelphia. Friday morning Lewis Hansell and William Coyle and Abraham Kulp, brakemen, were arrested and taken to Doylestown and given a preliminary hearing and bound over for a further hearing to-morrow. The value of the goods taken will amount to many thousands of dollars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 3.-In November last Pat German stabbed and killed a man named Sullivan and was tried and found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Saturday a prominent mining operator came to the jail and made Gorman a handsome offer for his mine claim in the Vermillion range. Gorman's counsel on hearing of the offer made an investigation and found that the claim was worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. Gorman never dreamed of his wealth in his iron claim.

Monumental Slowness. New York, March 3.-The Grant monumental association has filed an application with the park department for permission to begin the work of erecting the memorial, and the committee in charge expect to break ground on April 27, the sixty-ninth anniversary of General Grant's birth. Big Winnings at Monte Carlo.

LONDON, March 3 .- The Monte Carlo swindlers decided to lose a little money as a bait to their dupes on Saturday Four fourteen maximum stakes, amounting to £7,000, were won by customers, breaking the trente guarantee A Neglected Market.

ROME, March, 3 .- The American con-

suls in Italy have joined in a report to the government on the condition of the trade between Italy and the United States, calling the attention of American merchants to the opportunity offered here for an extension of their foreign commerce. The consuls both in the northern and southern portions of Italy are confident that the subject has

WORDS.

Arrow of fiame! or blow of might! Keen sword, or weapon weak and trite! Viewless, while winged with burdened trust, More potent than this arm of dust, They woke to life in earlier Greece Those slumbering in inglorious peace, They shook Rome's Forum with their might, Till deaf she fell in darkest night.

Words! lighter than the floating down That crests the ripened thistle's crown Words! deadlier in their scathing stroke Than the thunderbolt that rends the oak! Who has not wept in proud despair O'er wrecks made by these things of air? Who has not listened to the song-Sung by the siren Hope-too long?

As the "Son of Peace" on the raging sea, Spoke words that stilled wild Galilee, So gentle words have shown their power Breathed low in some tempestuous hour. They have sounded like a trumpet's call To build for right one mighty wall, Moving like fate some mighty host

Seeming to truth and honor lost. They burn on many an immortal page, Undimmed by the corroding dust of age; Inscribed by sage or poet old, Whose spell the hearts of men yet hold. Oh! deathless words that live and glow, That thrilled men's veins in the long-ago. The spirit flame their page inspires
Were caught from deathless altar-fires.

DID HE DO RIGHT?

Sarab D. P. Jones, in Inter Ocean,

A Nice Question of Ethics for Readers to Decide.

Jerry and Pete were two industrious mechanics. They lived in a fourth ward tenement, and each had a couple of children to support, besides their wives, who, albeit, were not unacquainted with a noble art frequently practiced by char-women.

Jerry and Pete were hard workers; they worked far into the night, and occasionally the thin mists of dawn had begun to break on the narrow city pavements before their labors would cease. Nobody would say that theirs was not a hard-earned pillow. Sometimes they did not toil in vain. It depended largely upon the police.

It was a chilly night in November that this horny-handed pair planned the burglary of a certain safe in the establishment of a furniture concern on the West Side. On the evening in question the book-keeper had had a wrangle

with his accounts. "I can't make head or tail of this," he said to the senior member of the firm, "but I know every thing is all right. An error of several hundred dollars has been carried over from each daily footing but where the error begins or ends I haven't found out."

The fact was the monthly sales had been extraordinarily large, and a page of the balance had been mislald. head book-keeper spent an hour in again casting up both the entries of himself and his subordinates after the establishment closed its doors for the

Then he went home for his supper, determined to locate the deficit if he didn't get a wink of sleep that night. Book-keepers, it must be remembered, have singularly sensitive organisms, susceptible to the slightest atom he was confined in a separate part of of any thing which reflects upon their probity or skill.

At half past eight he returned and commenced anew his critical calculations. He worked precisely two hours, at the end of which time he suddenly slapped his forehead and exclaimed: "Great Scott! Why haven't I looked through the safe for a missing sheet? Ten to one Weeks forgot to number them!"

He turned over the pages of the balance in his hand and, sure enough, the usual numerical mark of designation in the upper left-hand corner was wanting. In all likelihood one page, or perhaps two, had slipped in some remote

corner of the safe. The safe was a large one, partially receding into the wall, and containing all the papers documents and several days' receipts in each and drafts of the

The book-keeper, in his efforts to unearth the lost page was obliged to intrude his entire body into the safe. Fearful lest the candle he held should attract attention from the street, showing out as it did in glaring relief against the black recesses of the safe, before entering he drew the door slightly ajar.

As he stepped in the tail of his cont probably cought on an angle of the huge riveted hinges of the lock. The massive gate swung to as if it weighed no more than a single pound and the book-keeper was a prisoner. He heard a resonant click, that was

all, and his candle went out. There is nothing especially remarkable about the incident-tragic as it certainly must have been to the unfortunate wretch inside. Many men have been imprisoned in safes before. But this reflection would hardly soothe the agony of that horrible moment.

The book-keeper at the outset lost his presence of mind. He fought like a caged demon, after first exerting almost superhuman strength against the four sides of the iron tomb. Then his body gave out, and without for an instent losing consciousness he found himself sitting in a partially upright posture unable to stir hand or foot.

At that instant, when hours seeme to have elapsed, the drum of his car. now abnormally sensitive, was almost split into fragments. A frightful monotonous clanger rent the interior of

The book-keeper used to say afterward that a second's deviation of characteristic thought and he would have

Stronger minds in a parallel situation would have collapsed. But a weaker personality clings more strongly to hope. Only weak individuals while in the act of drowning eatch at straws. As the book-keeper felt himself gradually growing faint from want of air his revivified hope led him to deliberately crash his first into the woodwork with which the interior of the safe was fitted, in secretaire fashion, one drawer being built above another.

As may have been conjectured, the noise which smote the book-keeper's ear was that of a drill. Although keenly distinguished from the inside, the sound was practically smothered on the outside of the vault.

At one end of the drill was a cavity rapidly growing larger in one of the steel panes. At its other end was a heavy, warty fist, part of the anatomy of Pete, the industrious mechanic. Pete held the drill while his friend Jerry pounded it in.

Pretty soon the two burglars became aware that a terrible commotion was going on within the said. It nearly drove them into fits. They were certainly very much startled.

stitious. Pete had a large family to support, he argued. He spoke frankly to his friend and co-laborer. The burden of his remarks was in these

"You make me tired with yer ghosts and things, and I don't want any more darn fooling-see? De blamed job is

most t'rough, any way."

Pete and Jerry wen! ': to work. At the first crack of the Jerry said: "Pete, there's a man or something in that safe!"

Both men grew as pale as ghosts at the mere suggestion. Pete intrepidly applied his ear, first to the lock and then to the drill-hole. "Hey, in there!" he shouted, not so

loud, however, as to be heard out on the sidewalk. There came the faint responsive, very faint indeed: "For God's sake, give me air! I am locked in here. Try and burst open the

The two burglars did not stop to talk, but went at once to work as if their own lives depended on the result of their labors, instead of the unfortunate book-keeper's. In less than three minutes they had a hole somewhat smaller

than the business end of a collar button knocked into that safe. Then they stopped to rest, and the man inside, who had come so near to

death, breathed. It was now that the two burglars became aware of their predicament. In all probability this was a member of the firm or an employe. This fact knocked the success of the night's adventure sky-high, unless, when they let the man out, they gagged and bound

him into silence. But this course would have an ugly look. It might mean murder in the end, whereas, if they did not let him out, the chances were he would full back exhausted before morning, and they would still be murderers and responsible for

his taking off. These were highly comforting reflections, but there was still one more powerful. What it was remains to be

"Hey in there!" cried Pete, "what's the combination of yer safe?" "3-15-73," came back in an almost

sepulchral tone. It was evidently hard work to draw breath through that hole. In exactly fifteen seconds the lock of the safe gave forth the same resonant click it had given a half-hour previously. Thanks to the advent of the burglars, it opened as lightly and airily as it had closed just thirty minutes before on the unhappy accountant.

The latter gasped once or twice, and without any assistance stepped out into the free air.

Now comes the interesting part

He was very pale and his dress was much torn and disordered when he stepped to the floor, but the pallor gave way to red flush at perceiving the two burglars. They stood stock still as if they had

seen a ghost. Without any kind of speech or warning or any attempt at bravado the bookkeeper walked straight to his desk and rang a call for police.

Almost simultaneously, so quick and quiet was the action, he opened a drawer, took out a pistol and covered the two burglars with a fatal precision. As he did so he uttered these

"Gentlemen, I would be the basest of men if I did not feel profoundly grateful for what you have just done. I shall always regard you as any man should regard those who have saved his life with peril to themselves. Any thing you wish of me I shall make an effort to perform. I have accumulated a little money, and with it I shall see that the best counsel are engaged for your defense. If you are convicted,

Here the officers entered, having broken in the door with a crash.-N. Y.

Herald. English Speaking Indians. It is a common mistake to suppose that most of the Indians can speak English, says a trader. I presume not to exceed one-fourth of the Yanktons speak English. The various tribes of the Sloux use practically the same language, though there are slight differences between the tribes located in different sections of the country or on reservations at some distance apart. But of the Yanktons, a comparatively small number speak English. About the same proportion of the Santee tribe uses the language, and the number of English speaking Indians in the other tribes is still smaller. They have much less need of the English language now than formerly. The Yanktons have an excellent school where they are educated in their own language. John P. Williamson, the missionary who has been working with them for many

translated a number of books into the Indian tongue. Most of the Indians can now read and write their native language.-Sioux City Journal.

years and whose father before him was

an Indian missionary, has reduced

their language to a practical system of

orthography, compiled a dictionary, and

Plenty of Faith. Farmer (to tramp)-What are you sitting there for? I saw you in the same place yesterday.

Tramp (on the fence)-Every thing comes to him who waits, and I have been waiting two days for a square meal.—Texas Siftings. The Dear Girls. Maude-George told me last night

that he was madly in love with me! Ethel-Poor fellow! Perhaps he is. I've heard that insanity runs in his family.-Munsey's Weekly. Manderson Takes Ingalls' Place. Washington, March 2 .- The repub ican senators held a caucus last night at the capitol for the purpose of determining upon a candidate to succeed M. Ingalls as president pro tem. of the senate.

There was a good attendance and several ballots were taken with Senators Manderson, Hoar and Frye as candidates before a decision was reached. At the third ballot Mr. Manderson received a majority of the votes cast and on motion his nomination was made unantmous and the caucus adjourned. Will Turlington Confess? SEDALIA, Mo., March 2 .- Sheriff Smith, of this county, will on Tuesday visit Turlington, the Cooper county murderer

endeavor to have him give information in regard to several crimes in which it is believed that he was implicated in the past dozen years. Turlington said some time ago that if he ever talked on the subject it would be to Smith.

who is to be hanged next Friday, and

Sadler, the alleged murderer of "Carroty Nell" in Whitechapel and thought to be "Jack the Ripper," has been re-